THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:
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$2.50 " " if not paid withiu the year.

☞No subscription taken for less than six months
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☞The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

EDITOR OF GAZETTE,
DEAR SIR:

With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
No 831 Broadway, New York.
August 14, 1863—3m

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it [free of charg-] the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.
August 14, 1863—3m

THE DISEASES OF ERROR.
(*Les Maladies d'Erreur.*)

I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—Giving safe, speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge. Address
JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.,
No. 60 Nassau St., New York.
May 22, 1863—3m.

Children owe much of their Sickness to Colds.—No matter where the disease may appear to be seated, its origin may be traced to suppressed perspiration or a Cold. Cramps and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds. In short Colds are the harbingers of half the diseases that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by checked perspiration, and as five-eighths of the waste matter of the body escapes through the pores, if these pores are closed, that portion of diseases necessarily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs break them precursers of disease, at once by a timely use of *Madame Porter's Curative Balsam.* Sold by all Druggists, at 13 cents and 25 cents per bottle.
Jan. 23, 1863.—1y.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.—ALSO, GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.

Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to
B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90, Cedar street, New York, N. Y.
Jan. 16, 1863,—1 y.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

A new two storied Brick House and lot of ground in the borough of Bedford, formerly owned by William Spidel, situate on West Pitt Street.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2½ miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and balance under fence and in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO—166 acres near Stoverstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Mississippi river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.
May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership formerly existing between the undersigned, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 20th day of May last. The books will remain in the hands of S. States and R. Steckman, for settlement, until the first day of September next, after which time they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. The business will be continued by S. States and R. Steckman, who will be able to accommodate their old customers and the public generally on the most reasonable terms.
WM. STATES & CO.
July 31, 1863.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 59. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3074

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1863. VOL. 7, NO 6.

Professional Cards.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER.
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.
MANN & SPANG,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.
CESSNA & SHANNON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.
Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.
HALL & PALMER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA
☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB [illegible] J. J. SCHELL.
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.
REFERENCES.
Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.
April 12 1861.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.
NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.
Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.
CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.
In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see
C. N. HICKOK.
Bedford, January 16, 1863.

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts.
The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following barnches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.
☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.
For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.
JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.
June 19, 1863.

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers are now prepared, at their old stand, to do Carding and Fulling in the best style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASINETTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c. By care and attention to business they hope to merit a share of the public patronage. Carding will be done from May 15th to September 15th, and Fulling from September 15th to December 15th. Wool and goods will be taken from and returned to the following places, viz:
Robert Fyan's store, in Bedford,
A. C. James', " Rainsburg,
J. M. Barndollar & Son's Bloody Run,
W. States & Co., " "
Terms for Carding and Fulling, strictly cash.
☞The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.
J. & S. S. LUTZ.
May 8, 1863—6m

Original Song.

For the Bedford Gazette.

WOODWARD FOREVER.

A PARODY.

We are marching to the polls, boys, we're going to the fight,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom,
And we bear the glorious stars for the Union and the right,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom.

CHORUS—Woodward forever, Hurrah! boys, hurrah!
Down with the mobites, up with the law,
For we're marching to the polls, boys, going to the fight,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom.

We will meet the Abolitionists, with fearless hearts and true,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom,
And we'll show them what Democracy for Liberty can do,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom.

CHORUS—Woodward forever, &c.

Yes, for Liberty and Union we're springing to the fight,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom,
And the victory shall be ours, for we're rising in our might,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom.

CHORUS—Woodward forever, &c.

Then, rally for Democracy, rally once again,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom,
We'll rally from the hill-side, we'll rally from the plain,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom.

CHORUS—Woodward forever, &c.

We will welcome to our numbers, the loyal, true and brave,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom,
And altho' he may be poor he shall never be a slave,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom.

CHORUS—Woodward forever, &c.

From the Valley Spirit.

Judge Woodward's Loyalty.

The treasury robbers, who have their arms in the public purse up to their elbows, [illegible] they register exception of Judge Woodward, are crying out against his *logally*. The argument is that he is not loyal to "*us*," and, therefore, the people should leave "*us*," to fatten on their earnings. This is the substance of their groans.

No honest or fair-minded man has, or needs to have, the slightest anxiety on the point. A man reared in our midst, always living under the eyes of the people of Pennsylvania, exercising great public trusts with the highest fidelity owning no property and possessing no interest whatever beyond our borders—what motive to disloyalty has such a man? What word or act of his life implies disloyalty to his Government? He has sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania many times; when—where—has he violated that oath? What patriot, what shoddy contractor, what thief, even, dare charge him with its violation?

His speech in Independence Square, in 1860, has been garbled, mutilated and forged by such organs of the National Administration as *The Press*, but they dare not spread it before the public. We have published it in our columns, and most of the Democratic papers in the State have done likewise. It is its own best refutation of these slanderous perversions.

As a further evidence of the general drift of Judge Woodward's thoughts, we publish below part of a judicial opinion, delivered by him in the Supreme Court, on the constitutionality of the soldiers stay law. We italicise a few sentences. Such incidental expressions, uttered from the bench in the course of judicial duty—not framed as catch words of a campaign, but grave and solemn expositions of the law, are better evidences of a man's mental condition and views of public policy than statements and professions, prepared in the heat of a political contest, as bids for votes. Our candidate has no such bids to offer. He is not an obscure or unknown man. His life is before the people of Pennsylvania—a people whom he has served faithfully through nearly all of his mature years—always wearing purely and without stain the honors with which they have crowned him. We ask that that life be read truly. We ask nothing more. Its records are an all-sufficient answer to the calumnies of the creatures who are hired to slander him.

The opinion to which we ask attention vindicated the soldier's right to exemption from executions, and other legal process, while serving in the armies of his country. It maintained the constitutionality and justice of a law which, while it could not avail to protect the volunteer from the plundering hand of Curtin, secured his little possessions to his family until he came back to maintain them once more by his daily labor. Ragged, starved and shoddy stricken by the grasping hand of a false Governor, this law left his wife and babies a bed, a stove and a cow; and when its validity was impeached in the Supreme Court, Woodward was its champion.—Judge Reed alone dissented—the only Judge of that bench elected by Republican votes!

Judge Woodward's Opinion on the Soldiers' Stay Law.

"WOODWARD, J.—The 4th section of the Act of 18th April, 1861, P. L. p. 409, is in these words:

No civil process shall issue or be enforced against any person mustered into the service of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall be engaged in such service, nor until thirty days after he shall have been discharged therefrom; Provided, that the operation of all statutes of limitation shall be suspended upon all claims against such person during such term."

"The principal question upon the record is, whether this section be constitutional. Altho' it occurs in an act supplementary to the penal laws of the Commonwealth and does not mention the *military* service, either in the State or of the United States, yet it is universally understood, and no doubt correctly understood, to be a stay law of all legal process against soldiers mustered into the service of the Government. And it is a stay for a term—the term for which he shall be engaged. The act of Congress of 22d July, 1861, under which the first half million of volunteers were mustered into the service of the United States, fixed the term at not more than three years nor less than six months, and the affidavit which was filed on behalf of the defendant says that he had been mustered in for three years or during the war. This is the same phrase that was used in the 19th section of our Assembly of 15th May, 1861, in reference to the Reserve Volunteer Corps, and means three years or less, or not exceeding three years. The terms of engagement, therefore, during which the above section meant that the defendant should not be subject to civil process was three years from the date of his muster, if the war should last so long, and if it should not, then until it should end. Thirty days were to be added after his discharge, which would make the utmost extent of the term three years and thirty days. The reference to the duration of the war is a restriction of the term, not an extension of it beyond three years and thirty days. The duration of the war was, at the maximum period of the stay—three years and thirty days from the date of the muster—is susceptible of ascertainment with absolute certainty. It was suggested that the volunteer might re-enlist at the expiration of his term, and because this was possible that the term of his engagement was necessarily uncertain. The answer is that the statute gives but one stay, which is to be computed from the time of the original muster, and a re-enlistment would not renew the stay. The statute refers itself for the time of engagement to the laws that were then in force fixing the period of enlistment, and, therefore, we construe it according to the tenor of those laws.

"Such being the significance and effect of the section, was the Legislature authorized to enact it?

"We have often said that [illegible] existing and prior contracts, and we have followed the distinction which prevails in the Supreme Court of the United States, between the obligation of the contract and the remedies furnished by law for enforcing the obligation. We understand the rule to be that whilst the Legislature may not impair the obligation they may modify the remedy. But it sometimes happens the parties contract concerning the remedy—that they stipulate in the body of the contract that in case of failure of payment by a certain day there shall be no stay of execution, or that the mortgagee may enter and sell the mortgaged estate—or, that all exemption rights shall be waived. In such cases the rule is, that the remedy becomes part of the obligation of the contract, and any subsequent statute which affects the remedy impairs the obligation, and is unconstitutional. Brown v. Kenzie, 1 Howard, 322, and Billmyer v. Evans, 4 Wr. 327, are illustrations of this rule. The time and manner in which stay laws shall operate, are properly legislative questions, and will generally depend, said Judge Baldwin, in Jackson v. Lamphire, 3d Peters' R p. 290, on the sound discretion of the Legislature; according to the nature of the titles, the situation of the country, and the emergency which leads to the enactment. Cases may occur where the provisions of a law may be so unreasonable as to amount to a denial of the right, and call for the interposition of the court.' In Brown, Raiguel & Co. v. Gorgas, 5 Wr. 441, we had an instance of an unreasonable stay law—unreasonable because of the indefiniteness of the possible stay, and of the subversion of the authority of the Courts over judgments upon their records. From the ruling in that case and the authorities cited, it may be inferred that, in respect to contracts which do not treat of remedies, we hold any law to be constitutional which gives a stay for a time that is definite and not unreasonable, but unconstitutional if the stay be for an indefinite time, or for a time that is unreasonable, though definite.

"We have seen that the stay given by the act of 1861 was not indefinite as to its maximum duration, but was for a period certain and prefixed. * * * * * Was that period reasonable? The stay is a long one, it must be confessed—longer than is usual—longer than justified, except by most peculiar and pressing circumstances. There is great force in the reasons which the learned Judge below urged against it. The enforced delay of a civil right, the deterioration of the mortgaged estate, and the consequent pecuniary loss are entitled to great consideration in judging of the reasonableness of the law. Everybody feels that a stay of remedies on a mortgage for fifty years, for instance, would be a wanton sacrifice of the constitutional rights of the citizen. What better is a stay for a less time if it be long enough to work essential depreciation of the security?

"Yet it is impossible to separate this question of reasonableness from the actual circumstances in which the country found itself at the date of the law. Eleven States had seceded or revolted from the Federal Union, and had set up an independent Government within the jurisdiction of the Constitution of the United States, and armed possession had been taken of forts, arsenals, custom houses, navy yards, and other property of the United States within the boundaries of the revolted States. In the judgment of the President and Congress, who were the duly constituted authorities, the occasion required an immense increase of the army and navy, and the active employment of both of these strong arms to subdue the rebellion and restore the Union. Accordingly Congress authorized the President to accept volunteers, and call upon the States for their militia. He did both, and a vast army has been in the field for many months.

"Now if a stay or exemption for three years would not be tolerated in ordinary times, did not these circumstances constitute an emergency that justified the pushing of legislation to the extremest limit of the Constitution? No citizen could be blamed for volunteering. He was invoked to do so by appeals as strong as his love of country. *In the nature of things there is nothing unreasonable in exempting a soldier's property from execution whilst he is absent from home battling for the supremacy of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.* And when he has not run before he was sent, but yielded himself up to the call of his country, his self sacrificing patriotism pleads, trumpet-tongued, for all the indulgence from his creditors which the Legislature have power to grant. If the term of indulgence seem long in this instance, it was not longer than the time for which the President and Congress dematded the soldiers' services. It was not for him, nor is it for us, to rejudge the discretion of the President and Congress in this regard. Basing ourselves on what they did, constitutionally, the question for us is, whether the stay granted by our own Legislature to our citizen soldiers was unreasonable. In view of the extraordinary circumstances of the case, we cannot pronounce it unreasonable. We see in it no wanton or careless disregard of the obligation of contracts, but only a sincere effort to enable the general Government to prosecute with success a war which, in its exclusive right of judgment, it resolved to wage.

"Another circumstance which bears on the reasonableness of the enactment is the provision which suspends all statues of limitation in favor of the soldier during all the time he is exempted from process. The provisions were reciprocal and both were reasonable."

The Two Parties.

There is a wide difference between the Democratic and Republican parties.

The Democratic party relies upon the people at the ballot-boxes to redress political grievances.

The Republican party resorts to bayonets and military intimidation at the ballot-boxes.

The Democratic party believe that the Constitution should be disregarded if their party is in power, and the Administration of their choice deems it "necessary" to set it aside.

The Republican party believe that the Constitution should be disregarded if their party is in power, and the Administration of their choice deems it "necessary" to set it aside.

The Democratic party believe in the great constitutional right of the *habeas corpus*, as a shield to the citizens, against unlawful arrest, and that Congress alone can suspend it in time of insurrection or invasion.

The Republican party believe that this right should not be regarded if their partisan President sees fit to suppress it.

The Democratic party believe that the civil law is superior to the military.

The Republican party believe that military power is superior to the civil.

The Democratic party are opposed to arbitrary arrests, "without due process of law," where the Courts are unobstructed.

The Republican party favor such arrests.

The Democratic party believe that the States are sovereign in all political power which they have not delegated to the Federal Government.

The Republicans centralize power in the Federal Government, and sanction rights which subvert the rights of States and suppress the liberties of the people.

The Democrats believe that the Union can be maintained only upon the principles of the Constitution upon which it was based—but when all the States are not admitted as equals in the Union, the Union itself cannot stand.

The Republicans propose that a portion of the States shall dictate to another as to the State institutions that shall exist within their jurisdiction, and hold that a portion of the States should be dependencies to the more numerous and powerful States.

The Democrats hold that secession and rebellion are hostile to the Constitution, and wickedly in violation of the pledged faith of the State; and that the Constitution, and the laws in pursuance thereof, shall be maintained in all the States of the Union.

The Republicans go much further, and hold that the laws under the Constitution—the Fugitive Slave law and others—shall NOT be maintained, but destroyed by armed force—that the President's word or order shall override Constitution and law, and destroy not only provisions of the Constitution, but State laws and State institutions. The Union as it was, they will not have. *No Union* with slaveholders is their cry.

The people should judge which set of principles are the best, in peace or in war, and which party is the most likely to save the Union.

A Few Words of Exhortation.

The draft has dealt quite fairly with the Republicans of this county. They have been moderately lucky, and have, perhaps, drawn a full share of prizes in this unwelcome lottery. We do hope they will now prove their faith by their works. They have voted, plead, preached, and prayed for a more vigorous prosecution of the war and have finally been drafted therefor. We must insist upon their standing squarely up to the work. We hope they will not throw discredit upon the good cause, which they profess to love so much, by sneaking out through the $300 exemption clause. If they are sound men, and able to pay $300, they are able to go, and leave their families better cared for than many poor men who will be compelled to go because they cannot pay. Now is your time gentlemen. Don't put your hitherto lofty and loud-mouthed patriotism at a discount by measuring it by the low standard of $300 in "greenbacks." What the government wants is men, not money. It can manufacture "greenbacks" with great rapidity, and in the midst of a daily expenditure of over two millions what is $300? But while the manufacture of paper money is so easy, the government is compelled to draft for men; good, sound, able-bodied men, such as you are. Now is the time to show your patriotism and set such an example of devoted loyalty as should put every "Copperhead" to open shame. Your government has made a loud call upon you, has called you by name, and favored you with a written demand for your services. Will you fail to respond? Can you, dare you, while all men are looking to you for an example, attempt to shirk the responsibility of the hour by offering a paltry roll of "greenbacks" in lieu of your own invaluable services? It is said Jeff. Davis has called forth half a million of negro warriors.

"The combat *darkens*, on ye brave;
Who rush to glory, or the grave!
Wave CONSCRIPTS, all your banners wave!
And charge *this negro* chivalry!

If the "Copperheads" of this county should endeavor to impair the efficiency of the army by offering $300 instead of themselves, let them do so. They show a disloyal spirit, it is true, but what more could be expected of them? But you, oh ye exclusively loyal men: let not such a stigma attach to your fair fame! We entreat you, do not by one fell act stamp all your loud-mouthed utterances of exclusive loyalty as so many unblushing lies! Go! If it kills you, go!—*Fulton Democrat.*

Voices from the Grave.

"I believe that the Constitution has given no power to the General Government to interfere in this matter and to have slaves or no slaves depends upon the people in each State alone.—But besides the constitutional objection, I am persuaded that the obvious tendency of such interference on the part of the States which have no slaves, with the property of their fellow citizens of the others is to produce a state of discontent and jealousy that will in the end prove fatal to the Union."—EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

"With the Abolitionists the rights of property are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the general government is nothing; the acknowledged and incontestible powers of the States are nothing; the dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a government in which are concentrated the hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences."—HENRY CLAY.

"If these infernal fanatics and Abolitionists ever get the power in their hands, they will override the constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in opinion or dare question their fidelity; and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

"Sir, the Abolition party is a DISLOYAL organization. Its pretended love for freedom means nothing more or less than CIVIL WAR AND A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. Honest men of all parties should unite to expose their intentions and arrest their progress."—turd our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations."—WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

"I hold that this Government was made on the WHITE BASIS, by WHITE MEN, for the benefit of WHITE MEN, and their POSTERITY forever."—S. A. DOUGLAS.

"The coercion of States is one of the maddest projects that was ever devised."—ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

From the Old Guard.

The Lincoln Catechism.

Question. What is the Constitution?
Answer. A compact with hell—now obsolete.
Q. What is the Government?
A. Abraham Lincoln, Charles Sumner, and Owen Lovejoy.
Q. What is Congress?
A. A body organized for the purpose of appropriating funds to buy Africans, and to make laws to protect the President from being punished for any violations of law he may be guilty of.
Q. What is an army?
A. A provost guard to arrest white men and set negroes free.
Q. Whom are members of Congress supposed to represent?
A. The President and his Cabinet.
Q. What is understood by "coining money?"
A. Printing green paper.
Q. What does the Constitution mean by "freedom of the press?"
A. The suppression of Democratic newspapers.
Q. What is the meaning of the word "liberty?"
A. Incarceration in a bastile.
Q. What is a Secretary of War.
A. A man who arrests people by telegraph.
Q. What are the duties of a Secretary of the Navy?
A. To build and sink gunboats.
Q. What is the business of a Secretary of the Treasury?
A. To destroy the State banks, and fill the dockets of the people with irredeemable U. S shinplasters.
Q. What is the meaning of the word "patriot?"
A. A man who loves his country less and the negro more.
Q. What is the meaning of the word "traitor?"
A. One who is a stickler for the Constitution and the laws.
Q. What are the particular duties of a Commander-in-chief?
A. To disgrace any General who does not believe that the negro is better than a white man.
Q. What is the meaning of the word "law?"
A. The will of the President.
Q. How were the States formed?
A. By the United States.
Q. Is the United States Government older than the States which made it?
A. It is.
Q. Have the States any rights?
A. None whatever, except what the General Government bestows.
Q. Have the people any rights?
A. None, except what the President gives.
A. It is the power of the President to imprison whom he pleases as long as he pleases.
Q. Who is the greatest martyr of history?
A. John Brown.
Q. Who is the wisest man?
A. Abraham Lincoln.
Q. Who is Jeff. Davis?
A. The Devil.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : SEPTEMBER 11, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD,
OF LUZERNE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WALTER H. LOWRIE,
OF ALLEGHENY.

STATE SENATOR,
WILLIAM J. BAER,
OF SOMERSET.

REPRESENTATIVE,
BENJ. F. MEYERS,
BEDFORD BOROUGH.

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
O. E. SHANNON, Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
JOHN ALDSTADT, St. Clair.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
SAMUEL DAVIS, Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
J. B. FARQUHAR, Bedford Bor.

COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE RHOADS, Liberty.

AUDITOR,
DANIEL BARLEY, M. Woodberry.

POOR DIRECTOR,
HENRY MOSES, Bedford tp.

CORONER,
JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry.

Election, Tuesday, October 13.

Democratic Meetings.

Meetings of the Democracy and all others who are willing to unite with them for the purpose of maintaining the Constitution as it is and restoring the Union as it was, will be held at the following places and times:

BARLEY'S SCHOOL-HOUSE, Bedford township, Thursday Sept. 17th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

FAIRPLAY, Broad Top township, Friday Sept.

CHENEYSVILLE, Southampton township, Saturday Sept. 19th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

RAINSBURG, Monday evening, Sept. 21st.

CENTREVILLE, Tuesday, September 22d, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

NEW BRIDGPORT, Thursday, Sept. 24th at 2 o'clock, P. M.

PALO ALTO, Thursday evening Sept. 24th.

KEYSER'S SCHOOL-HOUSE, Harrison township Friday Sept. 25th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

HAMILTON STATION, Hopewell tp., Friday, Sept. 25th, in the evening.

WATER STREET, Saturday, Sept. 26th, at 2 o'clock, P. *M.*

FLETCHER'S STORE, Monroe tp., Monday, Sept. 28th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

KOONS' SCHOOLHOUSE, in Napier tp., Tuesday, Sept. 29th. at 2 o'clock, P. M.

St. CLAIRSVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 29th, in the evening.

D. A. T. BLACK'S, E. Providence tp., Wednesday, Sept. 30th, at 2 oclock, P. *M.*

BLOODY RUN, Wednesday, evening, Sept. 30th.

BUENA VISTA, Thursday evening, Oct. 1st.

PLEASANTVILLE, Friday, Oct. 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WEYANT'S, Union tp., Friday evening, Oct. 2d.

SCHELLLSBURG, Saturday, October 3d, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

WOODBERRY, Monday, Oct. 5th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

FLITCHVILLE, Monday evening, Oct. 5th.

HARTLEY'S SCHOOL-HOUSE, Snake Spring tp., Tuesday evening, Oct. 6th.

DEFIBAUGH'S SCHOOL-HOUSE, Cumberland Valley tp., Tuesday evening, Oct. 6th.

HANEY'S SCHOOL-HOUSE, Cumberland Valley township, Wednesday evening, Oct. 7th.

GEORGE W. POWELL'S, in Harrison township Thursday, Oct. 8th. at 2 o'clock, P. M.

BOWSER'S MILL, Colerain township, Friday evening, Oct. 9th.

Able speakers will be present at and address these meetings.

If any places have been omitted, where, in the judgment of our friends, meetings should be held, they will be added to the above list, in case the speakers can be supplied and the undersigned is informed in time to give notice.

JOHN P. REED,
Ch'n. Dem. Co. Com.

Soldiers,

Read the decision of Judge Woodward, on the first page of this paper, exempting your property from execution while serving in the army of the United States. Does this not show more real friendship for you than all the speeches and puffing of Shoddy Curtin?

☞The Huntingdon *Globe* revives the speech attributed to Judge Woodward when a member of the Constitutional Convention, on the subject of preventing foreigners from acquiring the right of suffrage. The editor of the *Globe* knows that Judge Woodward has declared, time and again, that he never made any such speech, that it does not appear on the journals of the Convention, and that it was manufactured by a partizan reporter who inserted it in his report of the debates in that Convention, without Judge Woodward's knowledge or consent. The *Globe* will have enough to do to clear up Curtin's record in regard to the naturalization of foreigners.

☞If you want to see any quantity of lies in very bad English, read the Abolition *Inquirer* of last week. That paper seems determined to merit the reputation which the Town Council recently gave its editor.

Political Jonahs.

[RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO A GENTLEMAN WHO WAS ONCE ELECTED COMMISSIONER BY 7 MAJORITY.]

Democracy means the government of the people. It is the antithesis of autocracy. It is the will of the many as opposed to the dictation of one man. Democracy is the natural freedom of man restrained by such laws as a majority of the people by themselves or their agents have adopted. Democracy is pure, because it is the out-gushing of the popular heart. Democracy is just, because it is the bulwark of law. Democracy is humane, because it is the sentiment of the people out-breathed for the happiness and welfare of the majority. Therefore, when a man is found who claims to be a Democrat and yet is in favor of arbitrary arrests (the dictation of one man as against the laws of the country, which are the enacted will of the people) who prefers the autocracy of a so-styled President that tramples Constitutions and laws under his feet, who approves of the inhumanity and barbarism suggested and tacitly endorsed by Abraham Lincoln, that man is no Democrat, but would be a Jacobin were he not a monarchist. Such a man has forfeited every claim he ever had to be styled a Democrat. Well may he smile at all the crimes and abominations of those whom once he counted political enemies. Well may he clap his hands and rejoice when he hears of American citizens exiled for opinion's sake, of white men lashed senseless at the whipping-post, of true and patriotic men languishing in the foul air of Bastile dungeons. Well may he look forward with fiendish hope to a Southern San Domingo, and well may he approve and apologize for all the monstrosities of the present Administration. He has forsaken his ancient faith. He has abandoned his former principles. He is a Jonah in the ship and must be cast out. Overboard with him! A little splash and he will disappear forever, whilst the grand old barque Democracy will glide on over the spot at which he sunk, with sails full set for the haven of success, caring not if the Abolition whale swallows him and spews him out on the rocks of the Dry Tortugas.

Democrats, to Work!

It is now but little more than four weeks till election-day. The time is close at hand when the people of this State must decide for weal or woe, not only their own political and civic interests, but the destiny of the nation itself. The stake is one of fearful magnitude. It is nothing less than Constitutional Liberty—the great immunity for which the Revolution was fought and which has made America the land of greatness and glory. Oh! who would not strive to maintain this sacred legacy bequeathed to us by the [illegible] of '76! Who would not work and toil posterity! Democrats, it is your duty to preserve intact this Magna Charta of American citizenship. By all that you hold dear, we adjure you to discharge that duty. The eyes of the civilized world are upon you and the Sclavonic nations of Europe hold their breath and tremble as they think that the political issue in America is now between a despotism like that which binds them in chains, and the people of the North, who, like they, are struggling to regain their freedom. Oh! men of Pennsylvania! now is the day and now is the hour to strike home for liberty. Dally a little longer and your hands will be tied behind your backs. Slumber a few days more and your only weapon, the ballot, will be wrested from you forever. Why, then, your apathy? Up, NOW, and at them! Organize, NOW! Lose not a moment! Wait not for the morrow—treacherous to-morrow. TO-DAY is the accepted time. Arouse, therefore, and begin the work. Form clubs and associations, circulate documents, reason with your neighbors, and leave nothing undone that ought to be done to insure the success of our cause. Democrats, shall our appeal be in vain?

Remember

That the Bedford *Inquirer*, the organ of the Abolitionists in this county, recently declared that "of course" it is "opposed to the old Union." This is the doctrine of the Abolitionists every where. They don't want the Union restored. Reason—the negroes, in that case, would not be placed on an equality with white men. What do sincere advocates of the "war for the Union," think of this? Can they support such a party?

NORMAL SCHOOL.—About seventy-five teachers are now in attendance at the Normal School in this place. This is doing well, but there are at least fifty more who could and should be here. J. P. Wickersham, Principal of the Millersville Normal School, and Edward Brooks, Professor of Mathematics in the same institution, are to deliver courses of lectures to the school. Here is a rare chance for our teachers to profit by the instruction of the ablest educators in the State. At least one hundred should be here during the remaining six weeks of the session.

☞We were gratified, the other day, by a call from Rev. S. Kepler, of McConnellsburg, lately the pastor of the M. E. Church in this place. The numerous friends of Rev. Mr. Kepler, will be glad to learn that he is at present enjoying good health, though lately suffering from illness.

☞Read the able letter from Cumberland Valley in this issue. It is the production of a talented young Democrat of that township. We are only sorry that on account of want of room we could not publish it entire.

☞Our friend in St. Clair will please excuse us from publishing his letter to *Wheelbarrow*. We haven't the space to devote a column to that insignificant "barn-yard vehicle."

☞Rev. S. Kepler will preach in the Lutheran Church, of this place, on Sabbath next, services commencing at half past ten o' clock A. M.

Base Trickery.

There are some things about the management of the Conscription in this State that look to us like the basest kind of political trickery. For instance, the drafted men of Somerset county are not required to report till after the election, while those of our own county are notified to appear at Chambersburg before the election. In Lancaster county the Board of Enrollment grant certificates of exemption for 3 years to those paying $300, whilst the Abolitionists here are trying to make people believe that the payment of the $300 will exempt for but the present draft. No draft has yet been made at all in Bradford and Tioga counties, which are strongly Abolition. Will the people endorse this villany by voting the Administration ticket? Will honest "Republicans" consent that their neighbors shall thus be tricked out of their rights? We shall see.

Late Elections.

Vermont, which the Democracy have never carried, gives a Democratic gain over last year's vote of about 3,000. The Democrats also gain 2 Senators and about a dozen representatives. California, which last year gave 30,000 against us, is reported at 15,000 for the Abolition candidate for Governor, but there hss been an ominous silence on the part of the telegraph since the day after the election, which indicates the success of the Democracy. Wilmington, (Del.,) gives us a gain of about 400 over last year, when the Abolitionists carried it by about 650. Cairo, (Ill.,) has gone Democratic. Maine will vote in a few days, but the Democracy have nothing to expect from that Abolition stronghold.

Will They Go?

A number of the bawling negro-worshippers in this place have received invitations from their Magnus Apollo, Abraham Lincoln, to attend his balls on the Rappahannock and at Charleston. They will certainly not be so "disloyal" as to refuse to go. They surely won't "commute," or stand back on account of a little rheumatism. "Copperheads" might do that, for nothing else can be expected of them, but "loyal men," the V. V's. of Bedford, the "galliant Valiantines," can never be guilty of such baseness and treason as to decline Abraham's ticket.

A Solid Shot This Time.

[illegible] olitionists are now busy begging Democratic votes for their candidates. There is not a Democrat in the county who has not been stigmatized as a "Secessionist" or a "Copperhead" or a "Tory," and the Abolitionists will find out on the second Tuesday of October that this fact will be remembered.—Democrats can't "split" nor "scratch" this time, to accommodate men who want them hanged. Every Democrat in Bedford county will fire a SOLID SHOT—a whole, pure, unadulterated, unscratched ticket—at his Abolition foe, at the next election. Mark that!

☞Democrats, be assessed. Go to the Assessor for your district at once and have your name entered on the list of voters.—Remember, you must be assessed ten days prior to the election, unless you have paid a State or County tax within two years, for which you have a receipt or to which you are willing to be qualified. If you are a naturalized citizen, have your papers ready and carry them with you to the polls.

☞We will defend hack-drivers or any body else, whenever we think it our duty to do so, no matter how many threats Wheelbarrow makes about "printing impositions." Let him produce any thing against us he can. We have only contempt for the man who has been branded by the Burgess and Council of Bedford, without respect to party, as a WILFUL and MALIGNANT LIAR.

☞Our readers will forgive us for copying the following notice of our nomination from the Waynesburg Messenger. Our friend of the Messenger will consider our beaver as well as our feelings touched:

The democracy of Bedford county have nominated our talented cotemporary of the "Gazette" as their candidate for the Legislature at the approaching election. In the whole circle of our acquaintance we know of no braver or firmer Democrat than Mr. MEYERS, or one more deserving the favor and confidence of the party. —His nomination is but a tribute to his unfaltering fidelity to the organization during the past two years, and his devotion to the great principles of Constitutional liberty, which have been so obstinately assailed and endangered by the party in power. If the people of Bedford are faithful to their interests, they will return him to the next House by an overwhelming majority.

MR. EDITOR:

Please permit me, through the Gazette, to return my sincere thanks to my friends both in the town and in the country, for the present sent me on Tuesday last, through the post-office, of a check on the bank for one hundred dollars, "As a testimonial of their regard for me both as a Minister of the Gospel and a citizen, and also to relieve me from any embarrassment arising from the loss of my horse."

This acknowledgment is due both them and myself. Yours truly,

H. HECKERMAN.

Bedford, September 11, '63.

GRAND MASS CONVENTION OF THE DEMOCRACY OF Bedford & Somerset Counties.

A Mass Convention of the Democrats of the Western end of Bedford and the Eastern part of Somerset county, will be held at

FYAN'S STORE,

in Juniata township, Bedford county, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1st.

The citizens of St. Clair, Napier, Juniata, Harrison and Londonderry townships, and Schellsburg Borough, Bedford county, and Allegheny, Northampton, Shade and neighboring townships, in Somerset county, are invited to attend. Speeches will be made by

Hon. A. H. Coffroth,
Hon. Wm. J. Baer,
and others, of Somerset,
and G. H. SPANG, Esq.,
B. F. MEYERS,
JOHN PALMER, Esq.,
and others from Bedford.

The BERLIN BRASS BAND will be present and enliven the occasion with excellent music. Let every township in the vicinity send a delegation.

"Rally for Democracy,
Rally once again,
Gather from the hillside,
And gather from the plain!"

The Author of the Present War Policy.

The following which we copy from the *Journal of Commerce* of July 1861, will serve to show who is the author of the present war policy of the Administration: The people of the Union are now asked to endorse the mad scheme of Gerrit Smith, who became a lunatic when his connection with the John Brown conspiracy came to light. How can any Democrat, nay. how can any sensible white man be willing to adopt the doctrine of Gerrit Smith, even though it be at the bidding of Abraham Lincoln?

GERRIT SMITH'S PLAN FOR TERMINATING THE WAR.—In a letter to Hon. Owen Lovejoy, member of Congress from Illinois, dated 13th inst., Gerrit Smith proposes the following plan of operations for the further prosecution of the war against the South:—

The liberation of the slaves has obviously become one of the necessities and therefore one of the rights of the country. Let the President, in his capacity of Commander of the Army, proclaim such liberation, and the war would end in thirty days. The South, beside that she would, when her millions of chattels are transformed *against*, would, when her millions of chattels are transformed have nothing left to fight *for*. Our Army, in the event of the President's Proclamation, would be already large enough. There would then be no squeamishness about letting ten or fifteen black regiments move Southward from Canada and the Northern States: and with that most *attractive* and efficient help many of our white regiments might be left "stand still and see the salvation of the Lord."

That the President is authorized to liberate the slaves, is as clear as that he may, when judging there is military necessity for it, order the destruction of all the rail roads in the Slave States. But it will be said that, on the return of Peace, the Government would provide payment for the rail roads. So could it for the slaves also. Perhaps when the war is over the Government will think it best to recall Slavery and re-establish it more firmly than ever.

* * * Let Congress invite the Proclamation by repealing the Fugitive Slave Act; and as sure as the war continues, the Proclamation will not be long delayed. Only let Congress encourage the step, and the President will at once end the war, and save the nation from impoverishment and tens of thousands of families from bereavement and broken hearts.

* * * * * * * *

I am glad that Congress has resolved to meddle with nothing at this Session beyond the war question. But utterly absurd is the inference of many that it must not therefore meddle with the slave question. The slave question is the war question. The war began in Slavery, and it will end but with slavery.

Unceasing, both penwise, and lipwise I am asked what the Abolitionists should do. I answer that the one present work of both Abolitionists and Anti-Abolitionists is to put down the Rebellion: and that, as the most reasonable, hopeful and demanded means to this end, both Abolitionists and Anti-Abolitionists should petition the President to proclaim the liberty of the slaves. Your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

For the Bedford Gazette.

Twenty-one Dollars per Day.

Geo. W. Householder, of this township, is a candidate for the honorable and responsible position of State Senator. We, who know him intimately, are well aware how unfit he is for the place. But it is unnecessary for me to speak concerning his unfitness, as he will demonstrate that sufficiently when he attempts to canvass by public speeches, as I presume he will. I will at present only refer to a little incident in the legislative history of George when a member of the House of Representatives. It will be remembered that George was returned to the House as elected in 1861, and that he took a seat in that body, but was ousted by Hon. John Cessna who contested his seat. The House composed of a majority of "Republicans," decided that George was not entitled to the seat he occupied and that he held it wrongfully. Bnt in order to heal the bruises of "poor Yorick" recieved in the hard fall which they had just given him these "Republican" friends of economy, passed a resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to pay George W. Householder TWENTY ONE DOLLARS PER DAY for every day that he wrongfully occupied John Cessna's Seat and also the usual mileage amounting to upwards of fifty dollars. [See Pamphlet Laws of 1862. page 544] George had served just 10 days and for this 10 days' service, he took out of the State Treasury, or rather out of the people's pockets just TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS! and this for occupying a seat his own political friends decided did not belong to him. How can any honest voter cast his ballot for a man who will thus reach his arm into the public coffers up to the very elbows? Twenty one dollars a day! while ther members—the real *bona fide* members—recieved but seven! Does Mr. Householder intend to carry out this principle of tripling his lawful salary, should he get into the Senate? He may promise and pledge economy, but so he did when he was a candidate for the Legislature. We intend voting for W. J. Baer, against whose political and personal honesty, no man can say a word and who is beyond all comparison, the superior of Mr. Householder in ability. We are for Baer and Economy. Who would be for Householder and Extra Pay? Not

BAER PAW.

E. Providence, Sept. 8th.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY, Sept. 8th.

MR. EDITOR:

I crave your indulgence for the insertion of these few lines. The Abolitionists of this place, have been checked in their boasting about their growing strength, since their grand failure in getting up that "great delegation," which they had promised Wheelbarrow, would be sent from here to the Abolition meeting at Bedford. That delegation was to be composed of Democrats whom they claimed to have converted to the worship of their ebony idol. A host of fledgling Abolitionists was expected to swarm at the clucking of the *old hen* that by some means has got to scratching for the offal of office in the Abolition muckheap. But lo! the delegation was composed of poor old Dog Tray and his three faithful followers.—

And, now fellow Democrats of Cumberland Valley, a few words with you in all truth and soberness. Our Government is based upon the cardinal idea of Democratic freedom. It was administered by the great Washington in accordance with Democratic principles. But when the people placed the baton of office in the hands of John Adams, the Federalist, who believed in a centralized government and the fallacy that "the king can do no wrong," the rights and liberties of the people were trampled under foot. Under Adams' Administration. a pliant Congress carried out the Executives' schemes, passed the Alien and Sedition laws under which men were seized and cast into prison, without judge or jury and there kept confined, for no other reason than that they chose to condemn the tyrannous acts of Adams' self-established despotism. Then it was that the Democrats, under the lead of Thomas Jefferson formed themselves into a great party and at the end of John Adams' four years hurled him from the throne which his imagination had erected. From that time until 1824, the reins of government were held by democrats. With jealous care they guarded the citadel of American liberty and suffered not one jot or tittle of the Constitution—that sacred inst rument—to be sacrificed to any law of necessity. But again the federal monarchists succeeded to power in the election of John Q. Adams, and petitions for the dissolution of the Union as well as schemes for the centralization of power in the Executive, were the order of the day. Once more the Democracy, with Jackson for their leader, rallied to the rescue of the Constitution, and saved it from the grasp of its enemies. And now it was thought that the temple of liberty would never again be imperiled. But lo! now rocking the foundations of our Union and deluging the land with blood, was given to the country by the announcement that "this Union cannot continne to exist half free and half slave!" This annouucement was made by Abraham Lincoln now President who is now not only imprisoning people of the "loyal states," without judge or jury as John Adams did, but is dictating to the States that they must change their Constitutions so as to exclude negro slavery before they can be re-admitted into the Union. Our rights and privileges are assailed, the sovereignty of the States destroyed, the trial by jury, the liberty of the press, freedom of speech, all our immunities and franchises placed in jeopardy. Then all ye that love freedom rally now as did the followers of Jefferson and Jackson of old, around the Democratic banner. You cannot be blind to the plottings of the faction which has usurped your liberties, nor deaf to the groans of those who are writhing in the agonies of the death with which this horrible war is blighting youth and blasting manhood. The wife who mourns her husband slain, children left fatherless and penniless, these cry come to the rescue. A suffering nation calls you to the ballot box, that by your suffrage in October you may hurl from power the demons who have taken liberty by the throat to strangle her ere the out-cry of her worshippers can drive them from her sacked and plundered temple. Up, Democrats of Cumberland Valley, and let us pronounce our condemnation on those traitors to civil freedom, restore the Democratic party to power and save the country from impending ruin. Yours Respectfully.

TRUE DEMOCRAT.

HEAD QUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL,
16TH DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Chambersburg, Aug. 10, 1863.

The following is the language of Sec. 2d, of the Act of Congress passed March 3d, 1863:

SECTION 2, *And be it further enacted*; That the following persons be, and they are hereby, excepted and exempted from the provisions of this act, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same, to wit: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also, first, the Vice President of the United States, the Judges of the various Courts of the United States; the heads of the various Executive Departments of the Government, and the Governors of the several States. Second, the only son liable to military duty, of a widow, dependent upon his labor for support. Third, the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents, dependent on his labor for support. Fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother may select which son shall be exempt. Fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father nor mother, dependent upon his labor for support. Sixth, the father of motherless children under twelve years of age, dependent upon his labor for support. Seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt; and no persons but such as are herein excepted shall be exempted.

Provided however, That no person who has ever been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces

Sec. 88 of the Regulations prescribed for the Government of the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General, reads as follows:

SEC. 88. To establish Exemption under the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th provisions of section 2d, of the Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, &c., the Board shall require the affidavits of the person seeking to be exempt and of two respectable men, (heads of families) residing in the district, that the man in question is "*the only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent on his labor for support*," "*the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent on his labor for support*," or other wise, according to the particular provision of the section under which the exemption is claimed. These affidavits will be made according to the forms hereinafter prescribed, and it must in all cases be taken before a civil magistrate duly authorized to administer oaths.

The form of affidavit required under the 4th provision of Sec. 2d, of the law is published in another advertisement of the same date with this. Claims for exemption under that part of the law *must* be filed before the draft.

The following additional forms of affidavit are published:

FORM 25.

Certificate of Exemption for the Son of a Widow or of aged and infirm parent or parents.

I, the subscriber, ——, resident of ——, —— county, State of ——, hereby certify that I, ——, being liable to military duty under the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, am the only son of ——, a widow, (or of ——, an aged parent,) dependent on my labor for support.

—— ——.

We the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above named ——, is the only son of a widow, (or of aged and infirm parents, dependent on his labor for support.

—— ——,

Personally appeared before me, ——, the above named ——, and ——, and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

——,
Justice of the Peace.

Dated this —— day of ——, 186—.

NOTE 1. The first of the above certificates must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable witnesses, (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district, in which the person resides, and sworn to before a magistrate.

NOTE 2. This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labrr* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 27.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the only Brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, the subscriber, ——, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of — under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

—— ——.

We the subscribers, , and , residents of , county, State of , hereby certify that , who is liable to draft as the only brother of , under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on his labor for support.

—— ——,

—— ——.

Personally appeared before me, the above named and , and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

——,
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at , this day of , 186 .

NOTE 1. This certificate is to be used only in case where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted for collecting the income by agents, trustees, or the like.

NOTE 2. The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons, (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 28.

Certificate that two members of the family of the person liable to draft are already in the military service of the United States.

We the subscribers, —— and —— residents of ——, —— county, State of ——, hereby certify that two members of the family and household of , county and State above mentioned, are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates.

—— ——,

—— ——.

Personally appeared before me, the above named and , and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

—— ——,
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at , this day of 186 .

NOTE 1. This is only intended to apply where the members of the family claiming exemption reside in the same family. If any of the members reside elsewhere, and have gone into the military service of the United States, no exemption on that account can be claimed.

NOTE 2. This certificate must be signed by one of the parents, if there be any; if not, by two respectable persons, (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 29.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the Father of Motherless Children, under 12 years of age, dependent on his labor for support.

I, , the subscriber, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the father of motherless child , under 12 years of age, and dependent on my labor for support.

—— ——.

We the subscribers, and , residents of county, State of , hereby certify that is father of motherless children under 12 years of age, and dependent on his labor for support. —— ——,

—— ——.

Personally appeared before me, the above named and , and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

—— ——,
Justice of the Peace.

NOTE. The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons, (heads of families,) resident in the same town, county, or district.

with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

Form 30.

Certificate for exemption on account of unsuitableness of age.

I, of , county, State of , having been enrolled under the provisions of an act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &k., approved March 3, 1863, as liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, hereby certify that I am not legally subject to such liability, and for the following reason:

That I am years of age.

—— ——.

We the subscribers, and , of the town, county and State above mentioned, hereby certify that the above statement of 's age is correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief. —— ——,

—— ——.

Personally appeared before me, the above named , , and and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief. —— ——,

Justice of the Peace.

Dated at this day of , 186 .

NOTE 1. The certificate in regard to age is, in all cases where practicable, to be signed by the parents of the person claiming exemption, and the requirements specified in the regulations are to be adhered to. The blank space in the certificate to indicate the age of the person is to be filed as follows:

That I am "UNDER TWENTY" years of age.

That I am "OVER THIRTY-FIVE" years of age "AND MARRIED."

That I am "OVER FORTY-FIVE" years of age, according to the facts in the case.

NOTE 2. In case the certificate is not signed by the parents, the fact of age must be certified to by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragraph 61, regulations, &c., must be complied with.

GEORGE EYSTER.
Pro. Mar. Pres't Board of Enrollment.
JOHN T. McILHENNY,
Commissioner of Board of Enrollment.

—MARRIED—

MANGUS—CALLIHAN.—In Schellsburg, on Tuesday evening, 25th ult., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. Daniel Mangus to Miss Elizabeth Callihan, all of Napier township.

BOWERS—OTTO.—At Pleasantville, on the 27th ult., by Rev. L. D. Richman, Jacob Bowers, of Napier township, to Catharine Otto, of St. Clair township.

DAVIS—SCHAFF.—On the 3d inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Ephraim W. Davis, of Napier township, to Julia Schaff, of Schellsburg.

STRAY HORSE,

Found trefpassing on the premises of the subscriber, living in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, Pa. a Brown Horse, supposed to be abont 8 years old. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away.

HENRY FEIGHT.

Sept. 7th 1863

GENERAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said Elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, J. J. CESSNA, Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the second Tuesday (13th) October, 1863, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the Borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The electors of Broad Top Township to meet at the School House in the town of Hopewell.

The electors of the Borough of Bloody Run to meet at the School house in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new School house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at School house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's School house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the School house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the School house in Stonerstown in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville, in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick School house in said township.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick School house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the School house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at School house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon D. Trout in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the School house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry, at which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of State Senator, for three years.

ONE PERSON for Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary, for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Sheriff, for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Associate Judge, for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer, for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner, for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor, for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director, for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner, for said county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or Judiciary department of this State or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1819, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof: or second if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and the eighty-sixth of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
September 4, 1863. *Sheriff.*

EXCELSIOR
WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.

D. BORDER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has greatly enlarged his stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

and that he is now prepared to sell, on the most reasonable terms, the finest and best goods in his line ever brought to Bedford. His stock consists in part of WATCHES of all styles and qualities,

Watch Chains, Finger Rings, Jewelry

of every description,

Lockets, Thimbles, Gold Pens,

and also a great variety of

SPECTACLES.

The public are invited to call and examine his stock and judge for themselves.

☞Watches repaired (warranted) on the shortest notice.

D. BORDER.

Bedford, August 28, 1863—3m

BLYMIRE & SON

HAVE RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

FROM

NEW YORK

AND

PHILADELPHIA,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE

The attention of the

PUBLIC.

OUR STOCK

CONSISTS IN PART

OF THE FOLLOWING

GOODS:

NAILS, SPIKES AND BRADS,

ROLLED AND HAMMERED IRON,

Of every size and description.

Building Material.

LOCKS, HINGES, BOLTS, SCREWS,

PAINTS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c., &c., &c.

CARPENTER, COOPER, AND

MILLWRIGHT TOOLS OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Blacksmith Tools.

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,

SCREW-PLATES, TONGS, PINCERS, &C.

Saddler's Tools and

HARNESS MOUNTING.

BUCKLES, OF ALL KINDS;

PATENT ENAMELED LEATHER,

HOG SKINS, JAPANNED AND SELF-

ADJUSTING TREES; WOOD AND IRON

HAMES, BITTS, AND TOOLS OF

EVERY VARIETY. ALSO,

GIRTINGS, REIN WEB

AND SADDLE TREES.

CUTLERY.

A

FINE

ASSORTMENT

OF CUTLERY, TABLE

AND POCKET KNIVES;

ALSO, SCISSORS, RAZORS,

CARVING KNIVES, FORKS, &c.,

SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS & FINDINGS;

FRENCH CALF SKINS, CAMPICO MADDRARS,

PINK LININGS AND BINDINGS;

FRENCH MOROCCO, LASTS, BOOT

TREES, CRIMPING BOARDS,

AND TOOLS OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION, TO-

GETHER WITH

PEGS OF

DIFFERENT SIZES AND GRADES.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Red Lead, Black Lead, White Lead, Linseed, Whale and Sperm Oils; Turpentine and Varnish; Carriage Makers' Trimmings; Springs, Axles, Felloes, Shafts, Curtain Muslin, Duck, Patent Leather, Linings, Bands, Bows, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Chimneys, Shades and Wicks.

—ALSO—

FORKS, RAKES, SCYTHES, SHOVELS, SPADES, WOVE WIRE, OIL CARPET, LOOKING GLASSES. &c., &c.

CROSS CUT AND MILL SAWS.

Coffin Trimmings,

Screws, Studs, Diamonds, Handles, Lace & Plates.

Cedar Ware

Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Baskets, Zinc Rubbers.

STOVES,

Being in the Stove business for more than twenty years, we profess to be particularly acquainted with that necessary household article, and have taken great pains to get a stove that is complete. We think we have succeeded, and offer to the public the

"WELLINGTON" COOK STOVE,

for which we have the sole agency, and will warrant it in every respect, we ask no purchaser to keep the stove unless it pleases.

The purchaser can have a choice out of our large assortment of Stoves, consisting of ten or twelve patterns of the most improved Cook Stoves manufactured.

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

In great variety.

Also, Cooking Ranges of the most improved pattern.

Tin Ware.

We still continue the manufacture of TIN WARE, keeping always on hand a large stock, made by the best of workmen.

Roofing, Spouting, and Job Work done to order.

☞We invite the special attention of Country Merchants to our stock. We are prepared to wholesale on the most reasonable terms.

☞Call at our Mammoth Store Room, on Pitt Street, and examine our goods.

Bedford, July 24, 1862—tf

Philadelphia Advertisements.

Lower & Rank,

WHOLESALE

TOBACCO SNUFF & SEGARS, WAREHOUSE,

No. 146 North Third Street,

Between Cherry and Race, West Side,

PHILADELPHIA.

Country custom respectfully solicited. Our stock is large and will always be as low in price as any in the market. March 6, 1863—1y

VAN CAMP BUSH. WM. WESLEY KURTZ.

BUSH & KURTZ,

(Formerly BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Fancy Dry Goods,

No. 137 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Silks and Dress Goods, Linens and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Shawls, Ribbons and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Notions.

ALSO—Bleached Shirtings, Colored Cambrics Flannels, Jeans, Ginghams, &c.

March 6, 1863.—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 6, 1863—1y

WM. S. BOYD. JOHN L. HOUGH. W. S. BOYD, JR.

BOYD & HOUGH.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 17 SOUTH WATER ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—6m.

NEWLIN, FERNLEY & CO.
HARDWARE

JOBBERS AND IMPORTING MERCHANTS,

No. 337 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in Butcher's Edge Tools and Files, together with a general Stock of English and American Hardware.

March 6, 1863.—1y

J. H. ZIMMERMAN,

WITH

E. A. HENDRY,

SUCCESSOR TO HENDRY AND HARRIS,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES

No. 33 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—6m.

GILLETTE & SCOTT,

AUCTIONEERS AND

Commission Merchants

Jayne's Marble Building,

616 *Chestnut St.*, & 616 *Jayne St.*

PHILADELPHIA.

JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

DR. TAYLOR, WM. K. HEMPHILL,

Taylor & Hemphill,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,

220 Market street, South side, between 2d and 3d,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGAR

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 North Third Street,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

M. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 6,—1y.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Boots & Shoes,

No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley,

PHILADELPHIA

March 7, 1863—1y.

ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Trimmings, &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863.—1y

United States Clothing Emporium.

GEO. W. REED & CO.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

No. 423 Market Street, up stairs,

PHILADELPHIA

N. B.—A full assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Overalls and Gum Clothing, constantly on hand.

March 6, 1863—6m.

BLINDS & SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Manufacturer of

VENITIAN BLINDS and

WINDOW SHADES.

☞The largest and finest assortment in the City, at lowest prices. Blinds Painted and Trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered.

Apr. 17, 1863—2m.

MILTON COOPER, WM. M. PARHAM, ROBT. D. WORK.

COOPER, PARKHAM & WORK,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS, FURS

AND

STRAW GOODS,

No. 51 North Third Street,

BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH,

March 6, 1863—1y PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

802 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Have always on hand a large Stock of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

suitable for Ladies' Gentlemen's or Boys' wear. Some of our own importation,

EXTRA FINE QUALITY.

Our assortment of Jewelry consists of the most fashionable and rich designs; as, also, the plainer and less expensive.

Silver Spoons, Forks, Pie, Cake and Fruit Knives; also, a large variety of fancy Silver Ware, suitable for Bridal Presents.

We have, also, on hand a most splendid assortment of

DIAMOND J WELRY

of all kinds, to which we invite *SPECIAL* attention. Our prices will be found considerably less than the same articles usually sold for.

All kinds of Watches repaired in the very best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.

WEDDING RINGS

on hand and made to order. Call or address

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

802 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

All orders from the country will receive especial attention. April 24.—3ms.

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,

407 NORTH THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CALLOWHILL,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 7, 1863—1y.

LEFEVRE, PARK & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

NOTIONS,

Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, White Goods

Umbrellas, Parasols, Looking Glasses, Shirts and Drawers, Yarns, &c.

No. 238 North Third Street; between Race and Streets, PHILADELPHIA

March 6, 1863—6m

MARTIN BUEHLER. R. H. HOWARD. } GEO. BONBRIGHT. C. P. SUESSEROTT.

BUEHLER, HOWARD & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

No. 441 Market St., below Fifth,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN

Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books

AND

STATIONERY,

No. 37, North Third Street, below Arch,

PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHERS OF PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND KEYS,

The largest and best Outline Maps ever published

SANDER'S NEW READERS, GREENLEAF'S AND BROOKS' ARITHMETICS, &c.

Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers.

March 6, 1863.

PETER ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,

No. 306 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

LOOKING GLASSES, COMBS, CEDAR WARE, CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES,

Laces, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mull Muslins, Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds,

And a general stock of FRENCH, GERMAN and ENGLISH GOODS.

March 6, 1863.—1y

JONES, WARNER & CO

Successor to Fithian, Jones & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NO. 240 MARKET STREET

Five doors below Third, south side,

GIDEON F. JONES, RICHARD C. WARNER, DAVID C. GOLDEN. } Philadelphia

We cordially invite the attention of the merchants of Bedford county to our large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

March 6, 1863—6m.

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Just opened at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

WANTED.

5,000 Pounds of Wool,

at J. M. Shoemaker's store, for which the highest price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods.

Bedford, May 29—2m.

GENTLEMEN,

Please call and see our Cloths and Cassimeres. Fifty pieces just opened. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 29, 1863.

TO BUY CHEAP,

Call at CRAMER & CO'S

OLD STORE. May 29.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of William Stufft, late of Union township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS IMLER, Adm'r.

July 10, 1863—6ts

HATS

To suit all tastes, just received at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

One Thousand

Yards of Venitian and all Wool Carpeting, Matting, Floor Cloth and Stair Linen, just received. Cheap for Cash or Wool. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 29, 1863.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT DYSPEPSIA JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN

LAWYERS,

PHYSICIANS,

AND

CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, though distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

—:o:—

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,

[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.

George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.

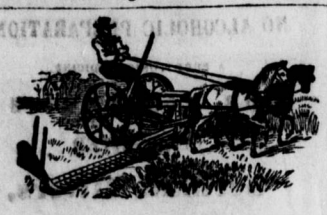
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.

John S. Schell, Schellsburg.

G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.

June 13, 1862—1y.

Hartley's Column.



Hartley is Agent for the Great Iron and Steel

Mowing Machine,

The last invention of the age.

Also—Agent for the World Renowned

"BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER."

Farmers desiring to procure either of the above machines, must order by the middle of April, as the demand will be greater than ever before. Send in your orders NOW!

Hardware in all its variety can be had at the

Mammoth Store

OF

William Hartley,

at low rates, as the greater part of hisimmense stock was purchased at the OLD PRICES

Hartley is sole agent in Bedford county, for the sale of the celebrated

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

which is the *heaviest and best planned* Cook Stove ever sold in this county, as all must admit who *examine* it—call and see it.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE AND IRON COOKING UTENSILS, POTS, WAFFLE IRONS, SKILLETS, GRIDDLES, GRIDIRONS, &C., IN GREAT QUANTITY.

Iron and Nails,

By the pound or ton.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

BUILDING MATERIAL, LOCKS, HINGES,

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS & OILS.

BRUSHES, of all kinds, at OLD PRICES.

PLANES, CHISELS, BRACES AND BITS.

WOODEN WARE.

SPAIN'S ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,

Wash Boards, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools and Findings of all kinds.

MOROCCO AND CALF SKINS.

Carriage Springs, Axles, Steel, Felloes, Bows, Enameled Muslin—Forks, Rakes, Scythe Snaths, Grind Stones. Grain Cradles, Shovels, Spades, Mill Saws, Meat Saws and Hand Saws.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COAL OIL,

the cheapest in town, as it does not burn away fast

TRY IT. The new Philadelphia INDIA RUBBER OIL PASTE.

BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.

the best article of the kind made. Try a box.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BLOODY RUN CASTINGS,

FRESH PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted Genuine and Good.

Hartley is also agent for the unequaled

GUM ROLLER, GUM SPRING

Grain Drill;

This is now too well known to need commendation.

Hartley WARRANTS every machine sold to come up to the REPRESENTATION. He has sold to hundreds—and has had NO LAW SUITS. He is agent for the very best Farm Machinery and Cook Stoves the genius of man has yet produced. Any person wanting a Reaper, Mower, Cook Stove, Grain Drill, or Farm Implement of ANY DESCRIPTION will find it to their interest to buy from HARTLEY, both as to qualityt of goods and price.

Bedford, March 20, 1863.

Great Excitement!

Farquhar has Caught the Elephant!

Cheap Corner, Juliana Street.

The Elephant having created a great panic among buyers in consequence of his high price *freaks*, Farquhar, by his first arrival of CHEAP GOODS, captured the old *chap*, and those who wish to buy cheap can be accommodated at

CHEAP CORNER.

We are selling LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Delaines, Shalties, Lawns, Lustres,

and Shepherds Plaids,

as low as they were twelve months ago.

Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Muslins,

and all kinds of Mens' Wear,

Ready Made Clothing, &c.,

25 Per Cent. Under Panic Price.

Our stock of BOOTS and SHOES is complete, and embraces every size and variety and of the best quality.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Imperial, Y. H. and Black Tea, best Golden Syrup, Baking Molasses, and every variety of Spices.

FISH AND SALT.

Shad, Mackerel and Herring, in barrels and half barrels, Ground Alum and Dairy Salt.

The public are cordially invited to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 1, 1863.

THE ELEPHANT LOOSE AGAIN!

—o-o—

REED AGAINST THE WORLD, FOR CHEAP SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF WHICH HE HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND INTENDS SELLING AT DECIDEDLY LOW PRICES!

also,

Hardware, Queensware and Groceries of all descriptions, all of which contain bargains of the rarest kind, and will be sold either for cash or trade.

Customers will find it greatly to their advantage to give him a call at the Emporium of Trade, opposite Hafer's Hotel.

N. B.—No trouble to show goods. ap24

KIMMELL HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

C STREET, BETWEEN 4½ AND 6TH STREETS,

Near the National Hotel, and two squares from the Railroad Depot,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fine Parlors for the Accommodtionof Ladies.

Room and Board per day - - -	$2 00
Room and Board per week - - -	10 00
Rooms, alone, per day - - - -	1 00
Meals, each, - - - - - -	50
Meals, per week, alone, - - - -	5 00
Lodging, if the room is vacated by 7 a. m.	50

The KIMMELL HOUSE is newly and elegantly furnished, and in every respect a first class Hotel. I invite the public to call and examine.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.

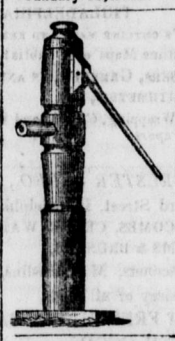
The best Livery Stable in the City, Attached.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The following Stages run from the Kimmell House daily: To Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co., Md., via Jurrattsville, T. B. Beantown, Byrontown, Hewesville, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, and Leonardtown. Also a tri-weekly line to Port Tobacco, leaves the Kimmell House every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ½ past 7 a. m., via Piscataway, Duffield, to Port Tobacco.

A. F. KIMMELL, Agent.

January 16, 1863.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

NEW GOODS!

The subscribers have just received a new supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which in addition to their previous stack, renders the present assortment complete.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE GREAT ADVANCE IN GOODS THEY STILL HAVE SOME BARGAINS TO OFFER, AND RESPECTFULLY ASK BUYERS

TO CALL AND EXAMINE

BEFORE PURCHASING.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

March 20, 1863.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

T. R. GETTYS has just returned from the East, where he has availed himself of all the recent improvements in the Photographic art, and is now prepared to furnish Pictures of every style and as perfect as can be had at any of the city establishments. His Photographs, especially his "*Card De Visites*," cannot be excelled, in proof of which he only asks his friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves.

He has brought with him a splendid stock of

ROSEWOOD, EBONY AND GILT FRAMES,

of all sizes, ranging in price from

50 Cents to 5 Dollars.

Also a variety of frames for card pictures, as low as 20 CENTS each.

Also a variety of BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, varying in price from

75 Cents to 9 Dollars,

and holding from 12 to 100 PICTURES.

These FRAMES and ALBUMS are made of the finest materials and are the cheapest ever offered to the citizens of Bedford county, and being determined to sell CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST e can assure his customers that they need not go lsewhere to find as good an article at the same rice. His motto is "quick sales and small profits."

T. R. GETTYS.

April 10, 1863.

Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 13 CTS.

The BEST and CHEAPEST Household REMEDY in the World.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S

GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is warranted if used according to the directions, to cure in all cases Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the throat and Lungs.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords, its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, thro' the Lungs. It is not a violent remeby, but emolient warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or the youngest child.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam has been in use by the public for 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—SAVE YOUR MONEY!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 4s. to $1 which do not contain the virtues of a 13 cent bottle of Madame Porters Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost anyother medicine and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes reccommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customer insist upon having Madame Porter's and no other. Ask for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 13 cents, and in large bottles at 25cents, and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

☞Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cts., and in larger bottles at 25 cts.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
NEW YORK.

January, 23, 1863,—1y.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

*.*Shop one door east of the residence of J. M. Russell, Esq., South side of the Public Square.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

REBELLION AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

Revolution in Bedford!

E. M. FISHER

and "LITTLE JOHN C.," have just opened a new *FANCY AND DRY GOODS STORE,* at the stand formerly occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where they constantly keep on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C., and pay especial attention to the sale of NEEDLEWORK, LADIES' COLLARS, CUFFS AND UNDER SLEEVES, LINEN AND SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' HOSE, MITTS AND GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S HOSE, WHITE GOODS, SPOOL THREAD, LADIES' HEAD DRESSES AND VEILS, FANCY SOAPS, HOOP SKIRTS, JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C, &C., ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW FOR CASH.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

E. M. FISHER & L. J. C.

Bedford, May 8, 1863.

MANHOOD.

How Lost! How Restored!!

Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The important fact that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under Seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box, 4586.
October 17, 1862.

Ge n Savage Mills.

The subscriber having a large Steam Saw Mill erected on the late George Mowry tract of timber land, is now ready to receive orders for

LUMBER,

such as White Pine Boards, Plank, Spruce Scantling and Boards, Plastering Lath, Shingling Lath, Shingles, Fencing Boards and Bridge Timbers of any length up to thirty-six feet, Oak or Pine.

☞Orders left at my house in Bedford, or at the Mills, will be thankfully received. Prices moderate.

THOS. C. GARRETT.

Bedford January 2, 1863.—6m.

Terrible Disclosures---Secrets for the Million.

A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings. Dr. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "VADE MECUM." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps, or three copies for $1. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division Street, New York.

June 5, 1863—1yw

★★★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE

LINIMENT

THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS. SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and untailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, *CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.*

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cho.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest the fact.

To Horse Owners!

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A Friend in Need.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Ceneral Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.
December 5, 1862.—1y

AHEAD

OF ALL COMPETITION!

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, March, 6, 1863.

J. B. Magill

Has just returned from the East with a large stock of all kinds of goods in his line, and will still be found at the sign of the

BLACK HORSE,

opposite Hafer's Hotel, where he is prepared to supply his customers and the public generally with SADDLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, BRIDLES FROM $1 UP TO $10, COLLARS, WHIPS, FLY-NETS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, SATCHELS, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Ladies, give him a call.

June 12, 1863.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and that the same will be allowed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, on Monday the 31st day of August, 1863, unless cause be shown why they should not be allowed, viz:

1. The account of Jonathan Feightner, trustee of Frederick Hildebrandt.

2. The account of Alexander Holsinger and John Stayer, assignees of David T. Miller.

A. B. BUNN, Proth'y.

Bedford, July 31, 1863.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1863.

A. F. CRAMER & CO.,

Having just received another supply, are now enabled to offer their friends and customers, many real bargains. Purchasers will be offered every inducement, and for their inspection we offer the largest and most varied assortment in Bedford county.

May 29, 1863.

Just Received A full Supply of Groceries.

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

August 14 the 1863

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Harclerode, late of Colerain township, dec'd; all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

PHILIP HARCLERODE,
July 31—6ts *Acting Executor.*

MENGEL HOUSE STABLING.

The undersigned proprietor of the Mengel House would announce to the public that he has made such arrangements for stabling as will enable him to accommodate all his customers, notwithstanding the loss, by the recent fire, of the stable attached to the hotel.

ISAAC MENGEL.

May 22d.—tf.

Pension & Bounty Claims.

Cessna & Shannon have received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers Pensions & Bounty money. The earlier application is made the sooner claims will be attended to at Washington.

CESSNA & SHANNON,
January 2, 1863,—tf. Bedford Pa,

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer at private sale the whole of the

CORNELIUS DEVORE REAL ESTATE,

Containing in all 500 acres of

LIMESTONE LAND,

in a high state of cultivation. There are about 300 acres of this land cleared and under good fence.—The improvements are

A Large Brick Dwelling House, Large Bank Barn, Threshing Machine Shed, Clover House, Two Granaries, Two Tenant Houses, Two Blacksmith Shops, and other Out Buildings,

One large Orchard of CHOICE FRUIT.

There are TWO SPRINGS, a WELL of never-failing water and a large CISTERN upon the premises.

This property lies in the Wills Creek Valley, near the terminus of the Connellsville Railroad, twelve miles from Cumberland, Md., and is one of the most desirable properties for investment in the country. It will be sold on terms of one-third on delivery of possession and the balance in two equal annual payments. It is near to the coal mines, making fuel a matter of little moment.

ADDRESS Jacob C. Devore, at Buffalo Mills, Bedford county, Pa., John C. Vickroy, Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, Pa., or James C. Devore, Cumberland, Md., who are the executors of Cornelius Devore, dec'd.

August 7, 1863.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WM. A. POND & CO.,

547 Broadway, New York.

(Late FIRTH, BOND & CO.)

Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

AND

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,

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WM. A. POND & CO.,
547 Broadway, New York.

August 14, 1863.

STRAY COW AND CALF.

Came to the premises of subscriber, in Snake Spring township, about the last of July, a red Cow, right ear cropped, having with her a Calf. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

WILLIAM SELLERS.

August 14 the 1863.—3ts

Trustee's Sale of Real Estate.

The undersigned, having been appointed Trustee of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Lytle, by the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia, by virtue and under the authority of an order of the said Court, will offer at public sale, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1863,

at the American House, Hollidaysburg, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described FARM LAND:

The undivided Two-thirds of the Albright Farm, known as the Brallier Tract, situate in Juniata township, Blair county, Pa., bounded on the North by surveys formerly owned by John S. Kryon; on the West by lands of James McConnell and others, on the South by land devised to the Trustees of Martha K. Duncan by Dr. Shœnberger, and on the East by land of James Malone, formerly land of Roudebush's heirs, containing 330 acres, more or less.

Also—A Tract of Mountain Land,

situate in Morrison's Cove, Bedford county, and State aforesaid, known as the Snyder and Brumbaugh tract, and being on the mountain adjoining the Stone House Loy Farm, containing about 100 acres.

Also—A Tract of Land,

situate in Summerhill township, Cambria county, State aforesaid, surveyed on a warrant, Wm. Smith, D. D., containing 440 acres, now, or formerly, adjoining lands of Dr. Storm McMurray and others.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of E. F. Lytle, Martinsburg, Pa.

CHARLES MACALESTER,
August 21, 1863. Trustee.